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E. 11

Having finished the ~~inflammation & swelling~~
~~fvers of too much action~~, we proceed now
to treat of those ~~States of fever~~ in which there is a
~~weak morbid action~~ deficiency of ~~force in the~~ muscular fibres
of the arterial system ~~and in which there~~
is a ~~degeneration~~ introduced into the
~~fluids.~~ ~~Now are some but off we follow~~
before we arrive at that part of our
subject - I mean an intermediate
state of action in the system between
~~violent~~
~~exceptional & deficient~~ one in the arterial
system. This state mixed diathesis has
not been sufficiently attended to by Authors,
and this state to be the ~~more~~ reason why
our practice in fevers is still so
imperfect. we name diseases - or we
say they have ~~but~~ named or clasped fevers, and

V We should proceed now in the
order of our syllabuses to mention
the use of Stimulants in the fevers
of feeble excited action, but it will
first be proper to treat of an inter-
mediate state of fever in which uses
of both Clap's are occasionally indicated.

I mean the typhoid ~~state~~ ^{form} of fever. And
^{Sometimes} occurs in the jail fever - also in the prostrating
fever, & in the scarlatina. It ~~is~~ now often called
in the bilious fever, & in ~~play~~ they are
plausibly. In short, there is no ~~form~~ ^{state of fever} of fever
which does not or may
then assume it. ~~De Battersby~~ ^{as it the second} sometimes however
it comes on as an original
form of fever. ~~De Battersby~~

various fever tho' be called bilious &



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we ordered medicines accordingly without
any due regard to their running so much
into each other. I have called this intermediate
stage of fever or ~~now known~~ chronic fever.
and ~~less~~ typhoid. It is described pretty accurately
by Dr Huxham under the name of the
willow-woos fever. It is ~~supposed~~ ^{the} ail or
fever of authors in the first stage. There
are moreover the premenstrual fevers of all authors.
many disputes have been carried on whether
this fever be inflam. - or pustid.
I had ~~seen~~ seen it inflam. & as to bear 3
accidings. and for lying in hospitals, and
among the lower class of women, it is some
~~of~~ ^{gangrenous} times pustid - but in most cases it is
~~either~~ ^{gangrenous,} nor pustid - so that
the writers on both sides the question are
in an error, and hence I believe them
of whom concur me patient - the

D
various forms tho' be called ~~and~~ more
or

3

both, when they rail at each other. The
purple fever ^{for the most part} is the true typhoid fever.
~~of mixed action.~~ The fever which attends
the Scarletina ^{often} is of the same kind, &
hence the same diversity of opinions
concerning it, as of the purple fever.

It ~~is frequently mixed~~ ^{meets} the malignant forms
~~of~~ ^{of} ~~sometimes takes influence over~~ ^{influence} and
purple fever, but it is often an origin-
al state of fever; when this is the case,
it ~~comes~~ ^{comes} on gradually. The patient com-
plains of indisposition for two or three
^{or even} weeks before he is confined to his bed.
He has during this time, head aches, - distur-
bed dreams, - feeble appetite, and is
soon fatigued with motion. No chills,
or a very feeble one introduces the attack
of it which confines the patient - the

W a little jerking, and in point
of Vigor ~~about~~ upon a man with
a natural or healthy pulse. The

V in which case ^{it was} they were derived
from miasma, & ^{was} were a form of
the antenatal bilious fever. — A few
cases of ~~them~~ it have lately appeared in our
city in the ^{especially in 1805} ~~outskirts~~ & Perhaps to
~~they~~ may prevail, to recover ~~their~~ ancient
dominion in our city. — It ^{appeared in} constituted
the first stage of the hospital fever during the
our revolutionary war, but its generally fit
ran in a few days into the ~~the~~ typhus
fever, or the low nervous fever. It is
accurately described by Dr Hulme in his
works.

pulse is touch'd - soft ^W with a little vigor.
Skin is now dry, and the edges of the
tongue become so, and this dryness
increases according to the progress of the
disease towards the true typhus mition,
or to borrow a term from Dr. Butler
the low nervous fever. It frequently
continues 20, and even forty days ^{the} without
an hour's intermission. ~~it was~~
is very common in this city when I began
to practice here ~~it~~ ~~but now they are~~
~~now to be seen~~ I saw some cases
of them in the milit^y. hospitals - but
they soon ~~soon~~ ran into the low nerv.
fever.

~~This typhoid or slow fever is seen~~
~~in hospitals,~~
sometimes confounded with the bi-
laries fever. But it may easily be

~~V 4 by the stomach & bowels being full
from bilious - 5 by little or no time in
to sweating &c. But see this typhic action
is not confined to the said fever. It follows
bilious & yellow fevers - all pneumonia - influenza
& all other inflammat states of fever.~~

~~Nature is not single in her operations
in producing this mixed fever. There
is typhoid weather - that is neither hot
& cold at the same time - there is a
typhoid countenance - that is a mixture
of pain & pleasure this is in the face of the
picture of the Queen of France after
the birth of a son.~~

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is distinguished from it. By occurring in
all seasons of the year, especially in the
winter and spring - the Bilious fever
occurs chiefly in summer & autumn.

2 By having no Remissions. The bilious
fever derives its name from its tendency
to Remissions. 3 By its being ^{originally} most frequently
a humoral disease. The Bilious fever is derived only
from marsh ~~aria~~ ^{which so frequently} ~~aria~~ & excited frequently
by the weather ^{out of} in the summer & autumn.
Bring in here - p. 50 On the uniform
of fever.

I have mentioned the precursors
of this State of fever & By If an metaphor be
taken at any time during their existence,
the disease may be detected in its
birth. In this way, I prevented it in
many instances in the Army ~~see~~
Inquiries of the United States.

V I have sometimes said the whole cure
of diseases might be summed up in three
words - viz - ~~Abstain~~ abstire & sustine -
and ~~do~~^{siste} " - that is - abstract - sup-
port or stimulate, and do nothing.

The last advice might be followed in
the typhoid fever, were we sure it
would not end in effusion or a

VI said formerly that there were ^{two} kinds
of wrong action in the blood vessels in
fever - the one in the fibers of the b. vessels
themselves - the other in the direction of the
blood. Now ^{the latter state of} all those ~~now~~ irregular
or morbid action takes place, in all forms
above the typhoid form, & in a certain
degree in this form of fever. Stimulants
in this case prematurely given even as

What are the Remedies - for this
 hideous State of fever? To this I answer
 none of those which are commonly
 given in it, in the manner which ^{they}
 are prescribed. ~~Bleeding - Bark - Volatiles~~
 in opium - all do mischief in this state
 of fever. ~~I~~ ^{It} would be dangerous to bleed a
 patient in this disorder, as ~~it~~ ^{it} increases
~~the~~ ^{the} fever as yet. I ~~would~~ ^{have} been called to
 a patient in this State of fever, for
 as yet I know no Summary method
 of treating it). ~~I~~ ^{If} ~~would~~ ^{had} ~~done~~ ^{done} some thing that the
~~patient~~ ^{patient} would not ~~feel~~ ^{feel} ~~in~~ ^{an} effusion, ~~and~~
~~nothing~~ ^{nothing} change of fluids formerly mentioned
 patient would ~~be~~ ^{not} ~~best~~ ^{best} to wait till this type
 action had worn away itself, and
 produced the typhus State of fever.

Direction of the blood,
this wrong action; & thus thus creates
obstructions & disorganization in the
vessel the viscera. - They are therefore
severely safe in this state of fever. whom I will
V moreover repeatedly bleed in this
state of fever where it has been continuing
upto synchia - or lymphatic action
by accidental puncture is safe after the
the 20, 15 & 20 days. See! here the
necessity of renouncing nosology. "~~Dele de-~~
~~-lenda est nosologia~~" - until this be the case there
will be no safety in the empire of medicine - no safety
for the human race, until ~~until~~ this be the case.
was,
+ He had been attended at that time by
a physician who prescribed for the
name of his disease, ~~and~~

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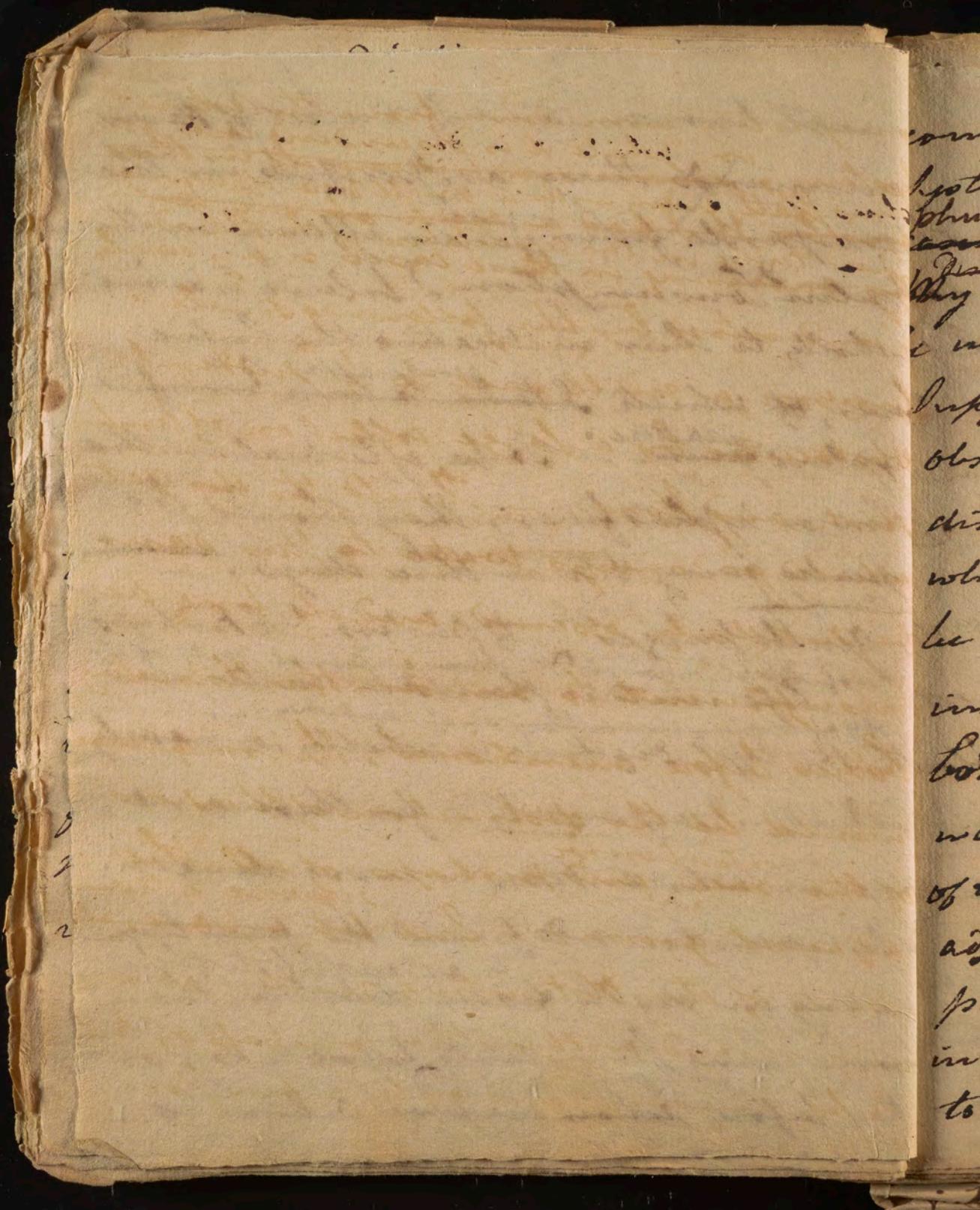
but this cannot be done with safety.

The remedies that I have used are as
follow. ^{where considerable} tension or fulness ~~occurs in the pulot~~
~~minister over loops~~ ^{moderately} ~~second~~ I have
frequently bled, with advantage. This
I know is forbidden by D'Ullin in all fevers
from contagion. But our climate justifies
& requires it. ^{I think I saved the life of}
^{old Walton) the winter} a number of longe's in 1779 who caught
the hospital fever by visiting the American
Army by two gentle bleedings, the one
in the beginning, the other on the 7th
or 8 day of ^{wty phind to} ~~long~~ fever. In this I have
2 Vomits - These are ^{much} safer than V. & Co
have a wonderful effect in untangling
the con typhoid knot (If I may be
allowed the expression) in the arterial
system. Their efficacy in the carbuncle

~~V Dipsafatida.~~ I have ~~can~~ say but little ^{from}
~~in favor of this medicine from my own~~ ^{experience} ~~not~~ having ~~ever~~ been in ^{the} habit ^{of}
of using it ~~but if ever it is useful it will~~
~~be in that state of the system when~~
~~very moderate stimulus is necessary.~~ Dipsafatida
seems to act primarily on the ~~nervous~~ ^{nervous} system. It acts indirectly, and
very fully upon the arterial system. ~~to a~~

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is well known, ~~and Dr Dullet of Paris~~
^{I have said} commends them as Specifics in the
puerperal fever. Their efficacy in the
puerperal consumption I believe is owing
wholly to their mitigating the hectic
fever, of which ~~I take to be a modified~~
~~typhoid fever.~~ ^{I am generally of a} little
fever. — To be effectual in the
slow or typhoid fever, they should be
taken ^{remittently} every two or three days. —
it is gentle purges. ^{4 Nitre} ~~to~~ Blisters. ⁴⁶ Perhaps
not applications to the ~~skin~~ ^{more} external parts of the
body. These remedies should be continued
until the typh? Diathesis is wholly or nearly
the subdued. I say nearly — for there are
cases in which there is more danger
to be apprehended from the fever termin-
inating in death from ^{an exhausted state of the system} debility, than
from using Stimulants before a day or
two before ^{The typhoid} action ~~deep~~ ^{deep} return is



completely worn down from the arterial system, while it is descending into the phrenic, ~~and~~ ^{or} ~~more satisfied~~ ^{more} ~~in those~~
~~cases~~ ~~it~~ ^{is} ~~done~~ ^{done} ~~with a small degree of engorgement~~
less course in the circulation of the blood.
the meaning in these cases may easily
be understood by the following simile. —

Suppose a mill race to be suddenly
obstructed by a large collection of timber,
dirt - and stones. — Should the ^{water} gate
which conveys water to this dam,
be suddenly opened, and its force be
insufficient to remove the obstructing
bodies before mentioned, the consequences
would be the destruction of the sides
of the ^{water} race, and perhaps of all the
adjacent grounds. — But let ^{suppose all such}
parts of the obstructing matter as are
in sight, and within the compass of art
to be removed, and only a few stones or

V But to drop our simile. The
fever in this state is to cured
according to our ^{II}nd general
^{in our Therapeutics under the}
^{kind of Stimulants} indication by medicines which
by exciting action in the stomach,
bowels, ^{& nerves} brain, sense, muscles &
skin, equalize the excitement
of the whole System, & indirectly
destroy a weak action in the blood
vessels by imparting to them a
vigorous & ^{begin with small doses} more healthy action. ~~extreme~~
^{of Stimulants.}
always ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{golden rule} to have ^{the} ^{p. 118} thing of the Pulse.
if they do not increase the pulse & upon the slowness of the Pulse.
Or in other words produce a natural
action, instead of an artificial action
on the blood vessels, for they are capable
of only one action. =

one large log to remain in the race¹⁰ or water course but that they are so placed as to obstruct the course of the water in a sufficient stream to turn the mill. In this case, the opening of the gate which communicates with the Dam, and the force of the water acting upon the obstructed matter would probably remove them without injuring the sides of the race. The impulsion of the water in this case should at first be gradually, nor should its sudden action be trusted until the effect of time had been tried or more slow impulsion had been tried in vain. ~~#~~ V

= Dr Jackson speaks highly of the effects of what he calls Gustatory, or travelling in the cure of ~~soothing impressions~~ fevers, and adds among other facts in favor of its usefulness, that when he himself ^{and by the way} was ill with a fever in Georgia, that his tongue was parched, he abhorred drinks the sensation of heat was painful - it was agony to him to touch cotton or woolen - and yet a ride in a carriage for 6 or 8 hours removed all these symptoms, & so soon cured his fever. He says very properly, this remedy should never be used, till "the fever has run ~~the~~ this the circle of its diseased motions". For the beginning of fevers it is generally fatal when continued too long often brings on relapses. Perhaps it might be useful in the typhoid state of fevers. 27 ①

✓ Dr Alibert - from the great irritability, or nearly paralytic state of the nervous & muscular fibres of the whole system.

This gangrenous state of fever when left to itself sometimes succeeds its inflam^y state. It is sometimes a fixed, an original form of fever. It occurs rarely ~~for a very short time~~, but in both ways ~~occasionally~~ chiefly those which occur from ~~com-~~ in the ~~region of the plague~~ ^{inflammable} yellow fever, small pox & malignant sore throat. — It is sometimes hastened by the early, and improper use of stimulants — for unfortunately a putrid diathesis is believed to be its natural type, & inflam^y action to be accidental in its first stage. — A physician who neglects to look back to the source of this gangrenous state of fever, & prescribes bark & the stimulants for it in its first stage, resembles a horse who after swimming the water a stream of water turbid by his feet, ~~supposes that it~~

~~This book contains~~ 12
is known by a greater degree of weakness
~~& quietness of temperance,~~
~~in the pulse than in the typh fever - by~~
~~indistinct delirium - attended with a constant muttering~~
~~languid eyes - a fallen jaw -~~
~~of indistinct words - a dry & dry - furred~~
~~& black tongue - foul teeth - tremors in~~
~~& sometimes coldness in the limbs - con-~~
~~- trivens - or a Diarrhoea - pale urine -~~
~~a dry skin - and towards the close of the~~
~~case now & then~~
~~disorder, some degrees of mania called~~
~~by Dr Cullen - typhomania, & lastly a~~
~~considerable cough. These are the most~~
~~characteristic symptoms of this stage of~~
~~fever. For the other symptoms refer~~
~~particularly to Huxham. It is the typhus notion of when~~
~~you to Authors & ~~Health~~~~

Remember you are not to suppose that
these ~~fevers~~ of fever, always preceded by typh.
fines, or by a fever of too violent action.
I have sometimes seen them both on the

Bark - and Bitter of all kinds ^{many} & pure
water - applied to the body not only thro' the
~~skin~~

* medium of the stomach, but of the
nose, and the lower bowels by way of
glyster. ^{also} ~~also~~ ~~also~~ from Atmosph:is
or Vital Air.

+ The former are called diffusible -
the latter durable stimuli by D Brown.
These two terms do not embrace them
all - for Bark - Bitter - & even some ani-
mal matters as Loops, part are of mixed
nature, and partake of the qualities of
both]

the first or second day of fevers.

~~The Remedies for both fevers are nearly alike
that I shall mention them under one
head. They are included under the class
of Stimulants.~~

I shall divide them into external &
internal.

The internal Stimuli may be divided into
medicines and Aliments.

The medicines are; all fermented & distilled
liquors - Vol: alk: Drapirum & aromatic
Oils - Opium - Other - and the invigoration of
the Passions and Understanding.

The Aliments include the Vegetable, &
animal matters that are used in diet.

The external Stimuli are from
fomentations & cataplasms applied to the hands,
nose, temples, bowels - external region of
the Stomach, & limbs - also to ~~the~~ turn over

i the form ~~the~~ into the hands of -

Bark - and Bitters of all kinds ^{strongly} & pure
strong & mix - applied to the body not only thro the
skin but also to the bowels

mid

rose.

Glypto

+ The

the last

These t

All - fo

- mal &

nature

bottle

the first or second day of four.

~~The remedies for both are so nearly alike
that I shall mention them under one
head. They are included under the class
of Stimulants.~~

I shall divide them into external & internal.

The intestinal canal may be divided into
~~digesting & non-digesting~~ & alimentary.
~~non-digesting~~ - and ~~dissimilatory~~.

Medicines
Dissolvable are - all fermented & distilled
oils & aromatic oils -
waters - Vol. Alkali & Opium & Others -
certain animal substances - Applied not only to the
skin but also to the mouth & nose. -
Sapient & Understanding.

The external stimuli are ^{heat & warmth}
the - and fermentations ^{to the glands} & cataplasmas
cataplasmas ^{applyed} to the bowels & feet &
nose - temples - also

✓ ~~✓~~ 1 Inhalation, & ~~✓~~ the lower intestines
by the way of Glysters.

2 Cold & hot warm Bath.

3 Blisters.

4 Cataplasma of onions, garlic
& mustard to the feet.

~~5 Douches of the rectum & mandrake:~~

6 Cannabis

7 Boiling water.

8 Frictions

9 Sounds.

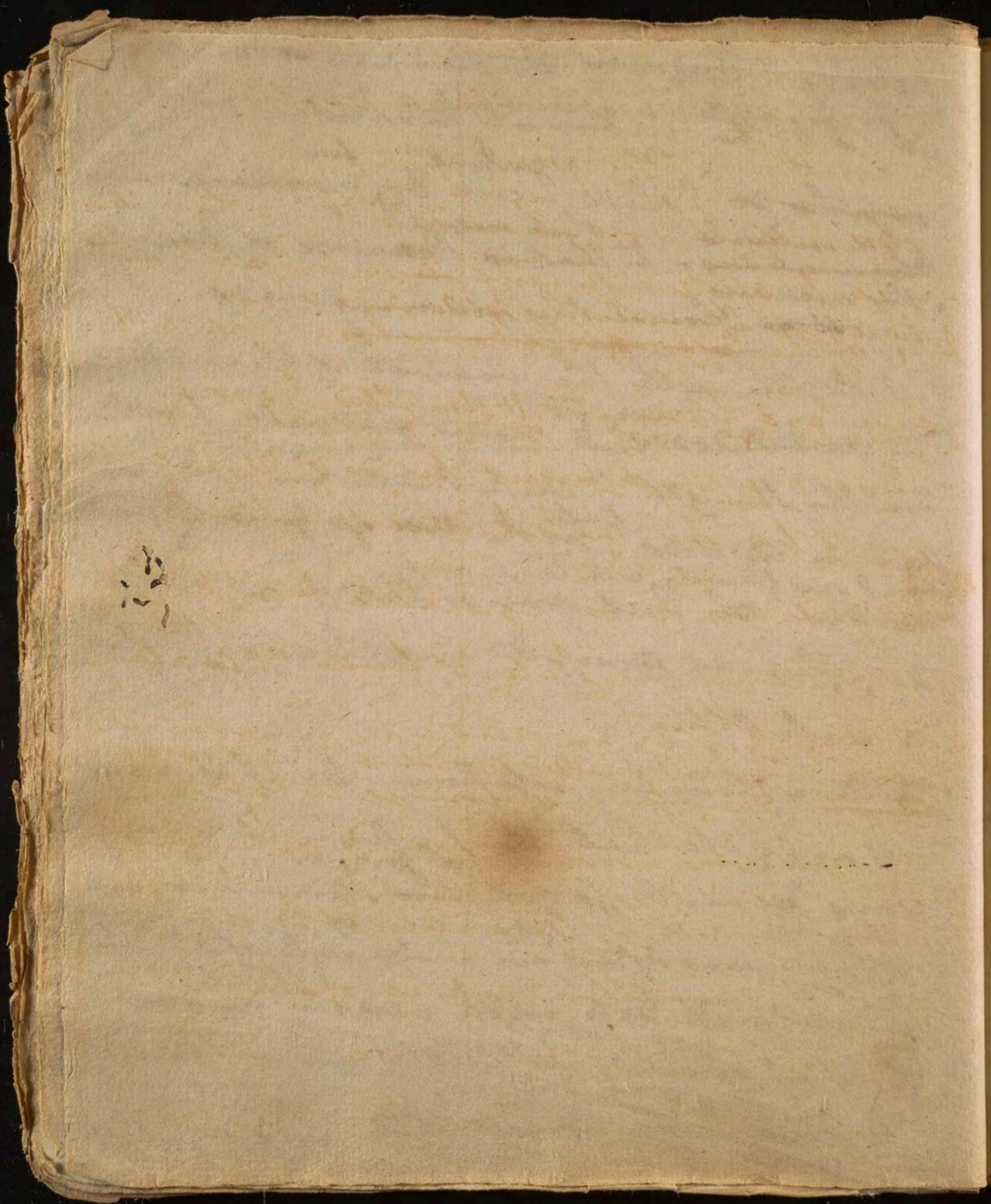
10 Light.

¹⁴ external region of the stomach & bowels &
✓ 1 of the internal stimuli, and
so forth repeating few
distributions ^{these are in} I shall begin by a preliminary
Observations - If that is the use of stimula-
ting medicines to ~~attack~~ observe the following rules. —

1 Begin with the weakest of them, &
in small doses, & proceed gradually both
in the strength of each stimulus you use
and in its dose. ^{But} In the close of a fever begin
as I said formerly with large doses.
2 Give ~~the~~ but one or two or at most
3 of them at once, & give them insucion
to each other.

3 Give them in rotation, - for it is very
remarkable that the system in a few
days seems to forget ^{a former} the stimulus, and
when used after an interval of other
stimuli it acts with nearly as much
force as ever. —

4 Give them constantly. This as I shall



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say hereafter applies in a particular
manner to Opium.

So I shall now proceed to say a few words
on each of the different ~~so internal stimulants~~
& ^{stimulating medicines} 1 of the ~~Different~~² ~~commodities~~: The 1 of
these are fermented & distilled liquors.

These are the different kinds of Wine -
malt liquors - and Ardent Spirits.

Wine is a most agreeable & cordial
medicine in this state of fever. It contains
in it a spirit - an acid - an unfermented
nourishing matter called must - ^{poopes}
must - & water, - of course it is cordial
- ~~antiseptic~~ - nourishing & diluting
qualities. - The quantity of to be given
depends upon the nature of the Wine
we give. The white wines such as
Sherry - madera - & Lisbon contain

*for form & ... was
into the hands of Mr*

+ Dr Campbell of Kendal in England
give his in a day to a woman in this
fever

the most of the above cordial for
 & nutritive qualities before mentioned &
 therefore a less quantity of them should
 be given than of the red wines such
 as Port & Claret, as I have often given a
 from a quart to 3 pints of the white
 & from one to three bottles of the red
 white wines in four & twenty hours. They
 may be given alone or diluted with water
 at the pleasure of the patient. The white
 wines should be preferred in all cases
 of acidity in the stomach, as the ingredients of
 which they are composed, being
 more intimately mixed, and of course,
 are less liable to be decomposed by
 the powers of the system than the
 red wines in which moreover there
 is a greater portion of acid than in

To this remark I have known
exceptions. The low acid wines some-
times lie upon the Stomach from their
having so little
~~being so deficient in~~^{in them} Tartar or Sulphur
wine matter, that no Acid can be
formed from it by fermentation
in the Stomach.

the white wines. It is remarkable that patients in this state of fever whom ⁴ two or five glasses of wine would have intoxicated in health, & will drink two or three bottles in a day without feeling the least ~~taste~~ tendency to intoxication from them. It is of consequence to know this, for I once lost a patient ^a patient of mine in this ^{state of} fever, because his parents would not permit him to drink wine lest he should ^{pop into} ~~go~~ ^{into} ~~intoxication~~ ^{clarity} in a state of ~~the presence~~ ^{of} his master.

of all the malt liquors Porter should always be preferred. Its bitterness gives it a stimulating power, & as it is kept longer before it is sold, than other malt liquors, it is not so liable as any of them to be decomposed by the Stomach. From One to 3

the stimulating power of Wine. ^{from}
Wine to ~~Wine~~ may be given in a day, ^{or more}
to persons who have been in the habit
of drinking them. There is no danger
of thus producing a love of ardent spi-
rits, for they are seldom necessary ~~more~~
longer than from one to three days,
which is too short a time for them
to become agreeable, or necessary to
the system. —

bottles of it may ¹⁵ be drunk in a day.—

Distilled Spirits may be given to persons who have been in the habit of drinking them — but they are greatly inferior to Wine & Porter — for they contain a stimulus only, without the best mixture of an ~~antiseptic~~, ^a nourishing quality. They are most useful when applied ~~in a manner~~ ^{a sudden effect is required.} to be ~~used~~ ^{and} ~~frequently~~. They should always be given after the system ceases to feel the V. Volatile Alhali has great Virtues in these states of fever. Tincture of Sanguine has proved that it is antiseptic, but its efficacy I believe depends chiefly upon Striatus) From 5 to 10 grains of it, may be given every two hours. It may be conveyed into the stomach in the form of a Bolus, or what is less disagreeable in the form of pills mixed up with

the form of a poultice
into the hands of the

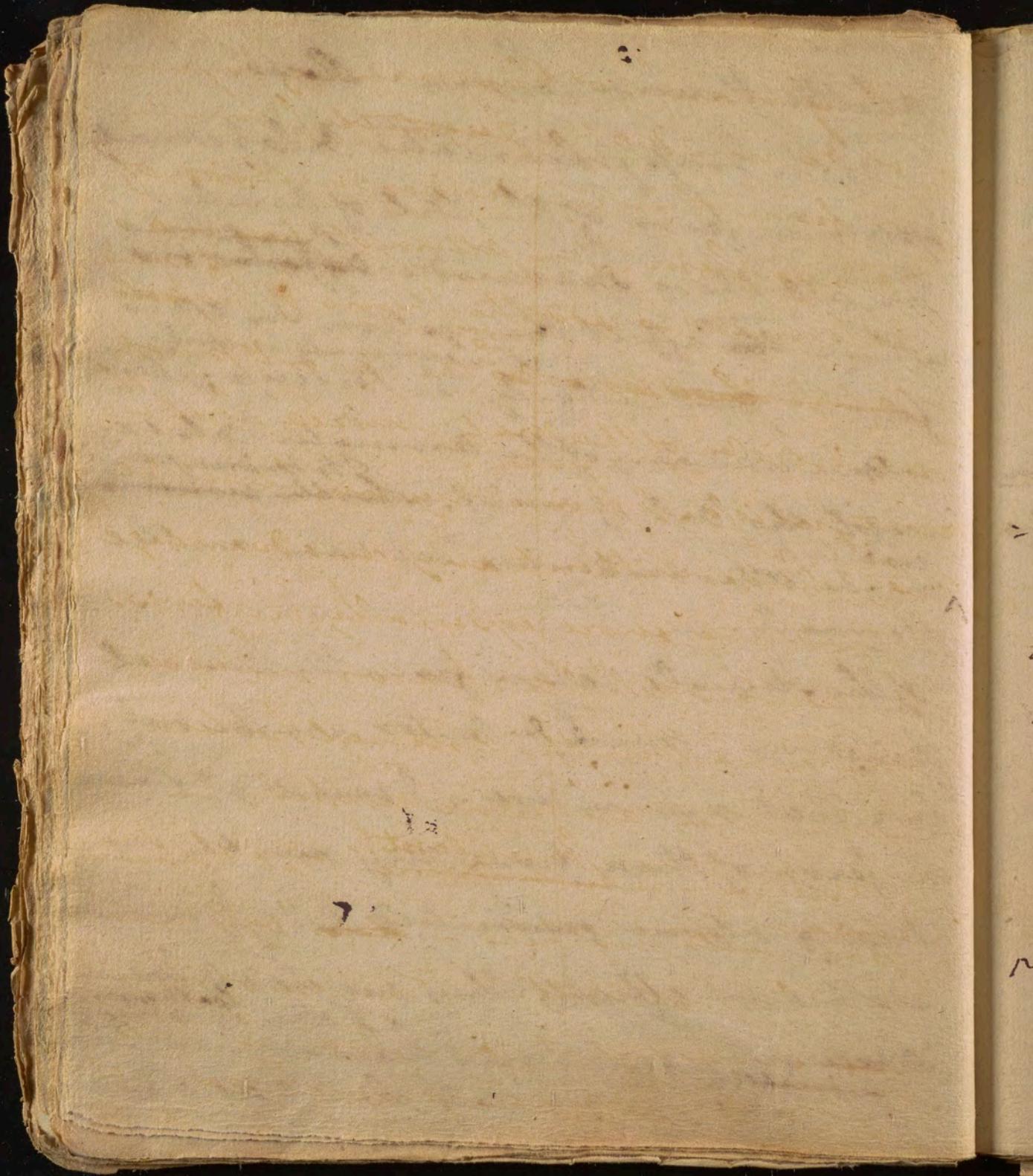
V The fixed alkalies have been recommended
in the many dangerous states of
fever they in order to destroy a septic
and supposed to exist in them. This
theory, & ^{the} remedy ^{formed upon it} not now. Syr-
ups. De la Boe prescribed for this
and in a fever in Leyden in 1669.
Antacids & Absorbents. 2/3 of all
who took them died. —

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a little flour or Consense of Roses. ✓

of the Lipogummatis Oils I can only speak in favor of the Oil of Amber. In all those Spasmodic ^{Symptoms} Difficulties which she affeft the hystem in this fever - particularly the Hiccups & I have seldom used any of the Aromatic Oils except the Oil of mint. ^{Its principal} use is to make other medicines get easy on the Stomach. —

of the Stimuli taken from the Animal kingdom - Musk & Castor are the only two that are in use. I can say nothing in favor of them from my own experience, having seldom prescribed them, & never with any effect. They succeeded ^{Cathartique} Glycerin - Cannum & other equally ^{disagreeable articles} Medicines, and derived their credit from



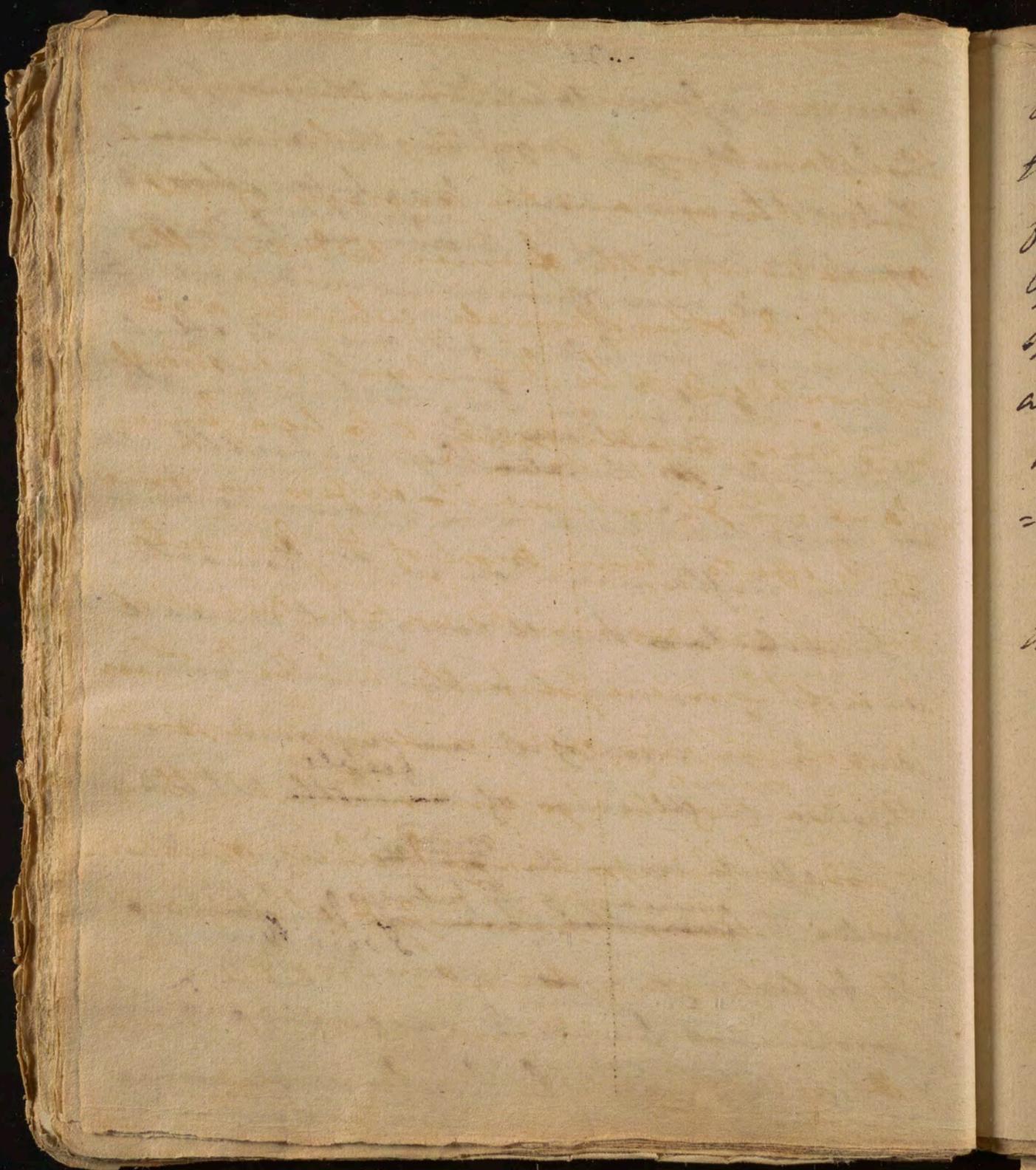
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the ignorance of physicians of the power
of Opium & other ~~vegetable~~ stimuli,
or from their injurious methods of
giving them. An attempt has was
lately made to add the Urine of the ~~Skunk~~
~~Cat to Skunk~~ ^{to} the Castor & musk
as articles of the Mat: medica, but w=
out success. I think they might all be
laid aside without any disadvantage
to medicine more especially in fevers.
In nervous debility - unconnected with
any disease in the arterial system, I
believe they are more useful. —

Opium - ^{as a stimulant} ~~is the antidote~~ what the ancient
Roman poet calls his hero - ~~the~~ "ipse agmen"
- an host of itself. — The use of it in
acute fevers marks an era in the
history of medicine. I repeat ^{it} again that
No form of man can
into the hands of man

V in enlivening ~~them~~^{it} - upon the brain
in preventing or inducing Sleep according
to its dose, —

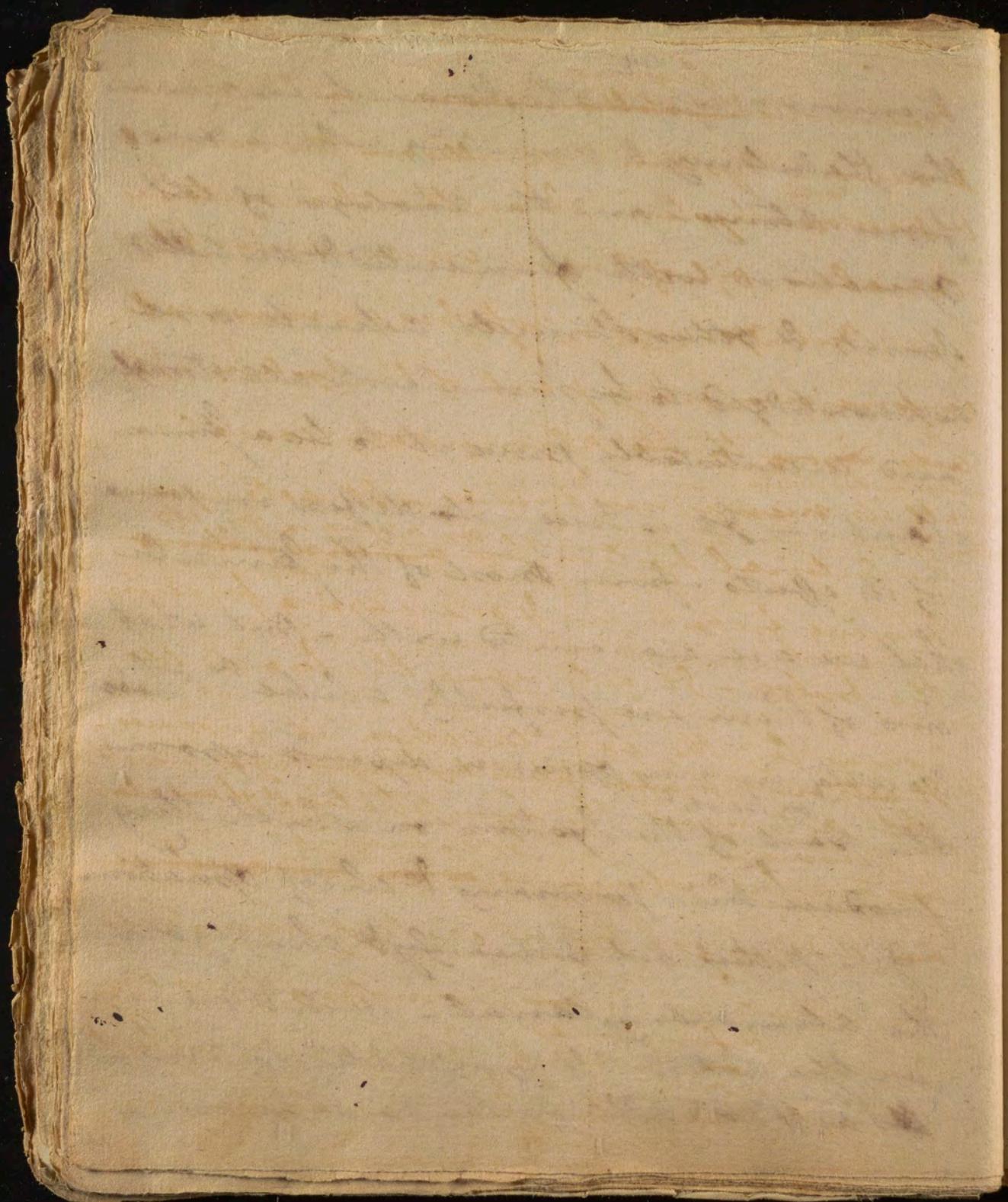
Opium is a stimulant. [This opinion I published in the year 1783 in the American Philosop^y Transactions - long before I heard
~~the~~^{was known} the name of Dr Brown as the author
 of a single new opinion in medicine.] The
 my reasons for believing it are, - its effects
 upon the human body both in health
 & sickness - ~~its~~^{small doses of it} obviates sleep in health - &
 in large doses have been known to bring
 on an inflammation in the stomach.
 - It ~~excites~~^{small doses of it increase} diseases of too much action in the system,
 and large doses of it ~~can~~^{support the} system in diseases of ~~too little~~^{feeble} action.
 - Its effects upon the ~~spirit~~^{mind} - upon the
 pulse - ~~especially~~^{increasing} & lessening & lessening
 its frequency - its upon the ~~skin~~^{body} - in
 promoting perspirations - & in exciting an
 itching - upon the ~~liver~~^{lungs} in removing
~~pulpa~~^{more than spirit} from one ~~part~~^{into the hands of our}



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tremors - upon the Stomach in removing
the flatulency & vomiting which arise
from atony - and the analogy of its
operation, with fermented & distilled
spirits, & other stimuli which are
acknowledged to be stimulants all strongly
and incontestably prove it to be a stimu-
lant. - It is true - it differs in some
of its effects from most of the stimuli
that we are acquainted with - But what
two of them are perfectly alike? This
variety in my opinion depends upon
the part ^{or parts} of the system on which they
produce their primary & chief operation.
E.g.: - Bitter act primarily & chiefly on
the alimentary canal - Bark & mercury
on the Arterial & lymphatic systems -
Other & Vol. also: on the nerv: system -

to form one mass
into the hands of our



liquors 23

Fermented & distilled liquors - on the arterial
& venous system - distilled on the arterial
& venous system - & on the alimentary
canal - oil of amber on muscular fibres -
- &c But opium - professes an universal
empire over every part of the system. It
acts upon the ~~the~~ alimentary canal in
all its numerous diseases - It acts upon
the arterial system ~~by~~ ^{as appears by its} increasing
leaping frequency, & increasing force in
the pulse - It acts upon the brain &
nerves by the exhilaration it produces -

It acts on muscular fibres by composing tremors &
& It acts upon the sympathetic & glandular
system by restraining ^{or increasing} ~~as all except~~
discharges from each of them This
is evident in its promoting urine in
Droppings, ^{& sometimes} inducing stranguary - and lastly
it acts upon the Skin - as appears in

the form ~~one weapon~~
^{into the hands of one}

may be compared to
a common ~~stimuli~~^{laser} ~~transmission~~<sup>a candle or a
torch which acts in a narrow sphere, and only
~~of slight~~^{the principal} ~~which invigorate animal life~~
~~on a large~~^{sense of sight -}</sup>

only, while Opium may be compared
to the sun which diffuses ~~an~~^{equal} & elements
influence upon all the kingdoms of
nature ~~which~~^{covers} the surface of our
globe. -

Its reducing the frequency of the pulse in a
large dose - its ~~indeed~~ calming convulsions, &
its frustrating all action, are supposed to indicate
sedative effects - But they all depend on its
exciting stimulating powers.

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the itching & eruptions which sometimes
follow its exhibition. — ~~It differs~~
~~its peculiar~~
effects moreover from all the narcotic
plants with which ~~they~~ it is clasped such
as Henbane - Hemlock - ^{Nightshade} Belladonna &
the like, ^{most} of which act ~~upon~~ only
upon the brain & nervous system. Hence
then - I trace its peculiar & specific effects
in inducing Sleep - and not to any spe-
cific soporific quality inherent in it,
different from any other of the stimuli
which have been named. ~~exterior~~ The V

An accident which happened in a
neighbourhood ^{of which I heard in 1769 - or 70} first suggested to me the
idea of the ~~below~~ efficacy of opium in
fevers. A gentleman in the lowest
state of typhus took a table spoonful
of liquid laudanum by mistake instead

of tea from one ~~wasps~~
into the hands of an

Soon after this fact was communicated to me, I began to give it in my private practice in the low state of New ~~Jersey~~^{York} in the military hospitals of the United States I established its general use. In doing so I was assisted by Dr Sam Duffield of this city - who ~~had~~ it had likewise been in the habit of giving it in his private practice. Since the American war, it has been adopted but feebly in some parts of Great Britain. Dr Kendall in his

✓ In the beginning of fevers gives
it in moderate doses. ^{This state of}

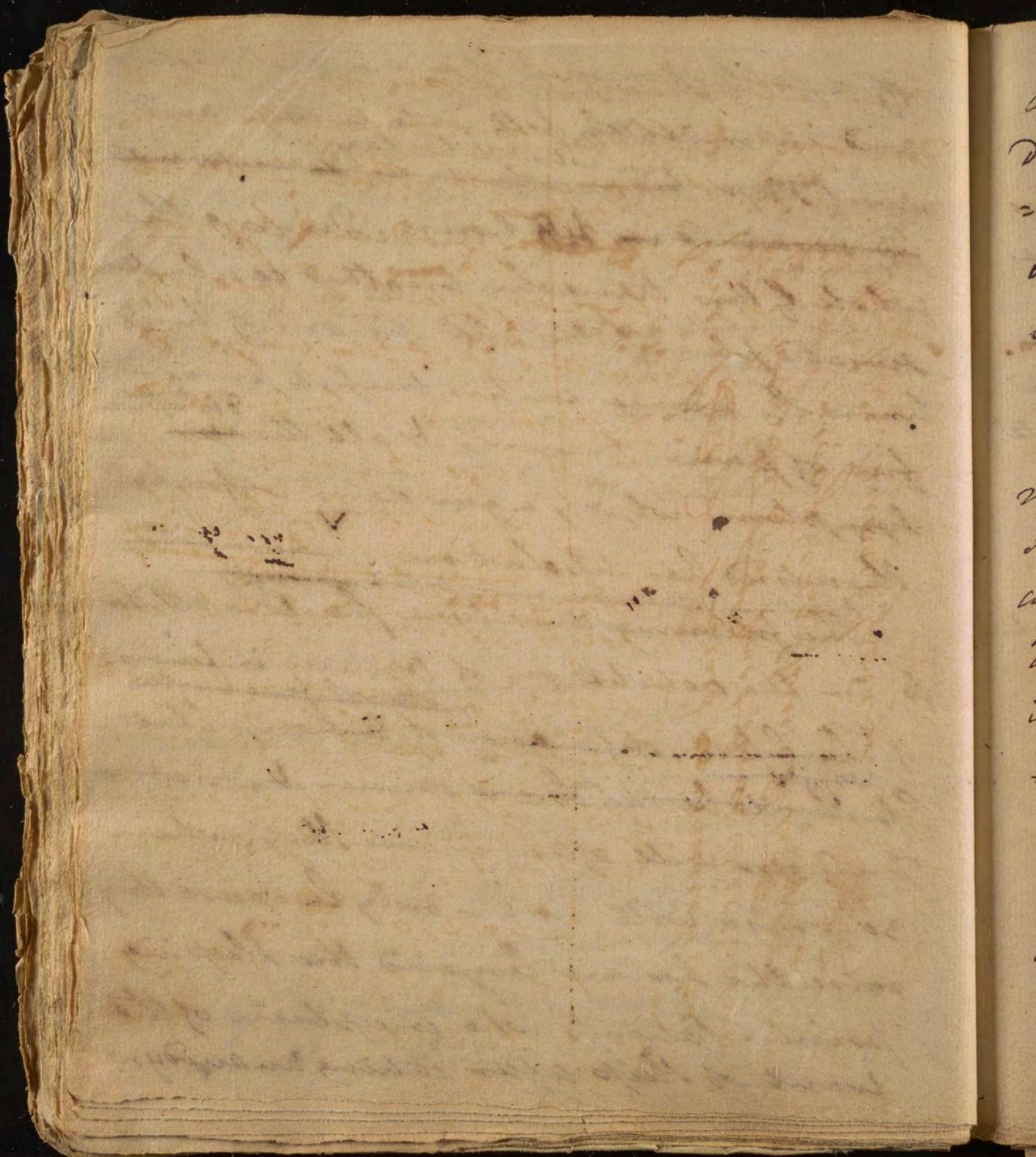
+ pamphlet published about the year 1787 ~~in~~ mentions his having used it with success in the typhus fever. I was led to adopt it by the theory of its stimulating operation, at a time when Dr Bell's ideas of its sedative properties prevailed universally in this country.

25

of a table spoonful of a neutral mixture,
and immediately fell into a deep and
sweet sleep, ~~from which he lay~~ ^{asleep} & could not
be awakened in 48 hours. During the
whole of this time he breathed easily &
sweated plentifully. At the end of the 48
hours he awoke in his perfect senses -
free of pain - tremors & all the ~~sym~~ ^{distressing}
symptoms which a few days before had
threatened his dissolution. ~~I gave him the~~
~~military capsule & he slept perfectly~~

The following directions should be attended
to, in the exhibition of Opium inferior.
~~The less the deficiency of Action, the~~
~~superior~~ ^{neutral} ~~should be the dose of opium & vice versa.~~
Ten drops will often induce sleep when
30 or 60 will not - only because they
raise the system beyond the sleeping
point. Patients who complain of the
want of sleep after taking anodyne

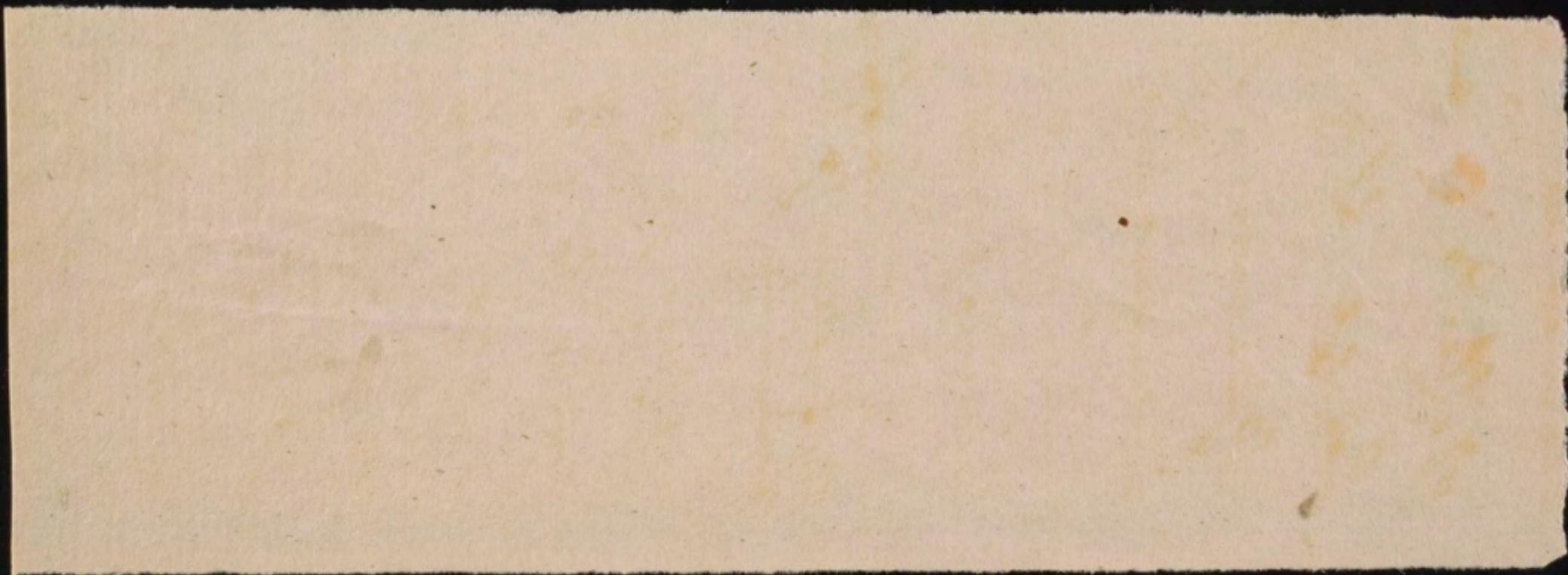
water from one vessel
into the hands of another



often tell us that they took too small a dose of it, & Physicians subscribe sometimes to this opinion - But the want of sleep is ^{much oftener} as often produced by too large, than by too small a dose of Opium. There are but two ways of inducing sleep by Opium. 1^o by giving as much of it as it will raise the system to the sleeping point, or 2^o by giving so much of it as to induce sleep by ^{Depressions} bringing ~~over~~ ^{the system to the sleeping point} debility from excess of stimulus. The last is always dangerous in fevers, as it disposes to effusions ^{detained in the brain or to} ~~detained in the brain or to~~ great subsequent debility. By attending to this rule I have often induced sleep by ^{5 or 6} drops of laudanum when I am sure 100 or 200 would not have produced it, or if it had it would have at the expense of the evils above mentioned.

Let from one hospital
into the hands of another

Jane ~~Bard~~ Girard is in much worse
and begs the ~~that~~ Doct Rush will call and
see at Biceps Coxs Sprue Street ~~and~~ Door
to the Jews Funeral Ground



✓ I apisted Dr Denys in saving the life of
a valuable young man Robt Evans's
son] by giving him two grains, three
times a day ~~and~~ in this state of fever &c
~~It large dose at night.~~
It composed his torments - removed his
delirium - induced sweet & deep & thus cured him.

It is always I believe given in
too small doses of fever in this state
of fever. —

There is a case upon record
+ ~~is a case of~~ in which this practice
was used with the happiest effects in
One of the vol. of the Med: Enquiries
& Observations.

2 The dose of Opium should be increased with the progress of debility. I have given 6 grains at bed time in the mil's hospitals with the happiest effects. By increasing the dose gradually we shall never do any harm by it. Dr Bouquet of Paris took 100 grains of opium & 60 of Oether in a day to relieve a Colic with safety & relief to his compatriot. ~~I assisted in curing A Swampy~~
~~6 grains in a day last fall 1798~~
 3 It should be given during the day, as in a large quantity in small doses, as well as at bed time. In cases of extreme weakness ~~de knight says~~, that the pulse should be as carefully watched in flaps & if it flag, the patient should be waked & a fresh dose of Opium given to him.

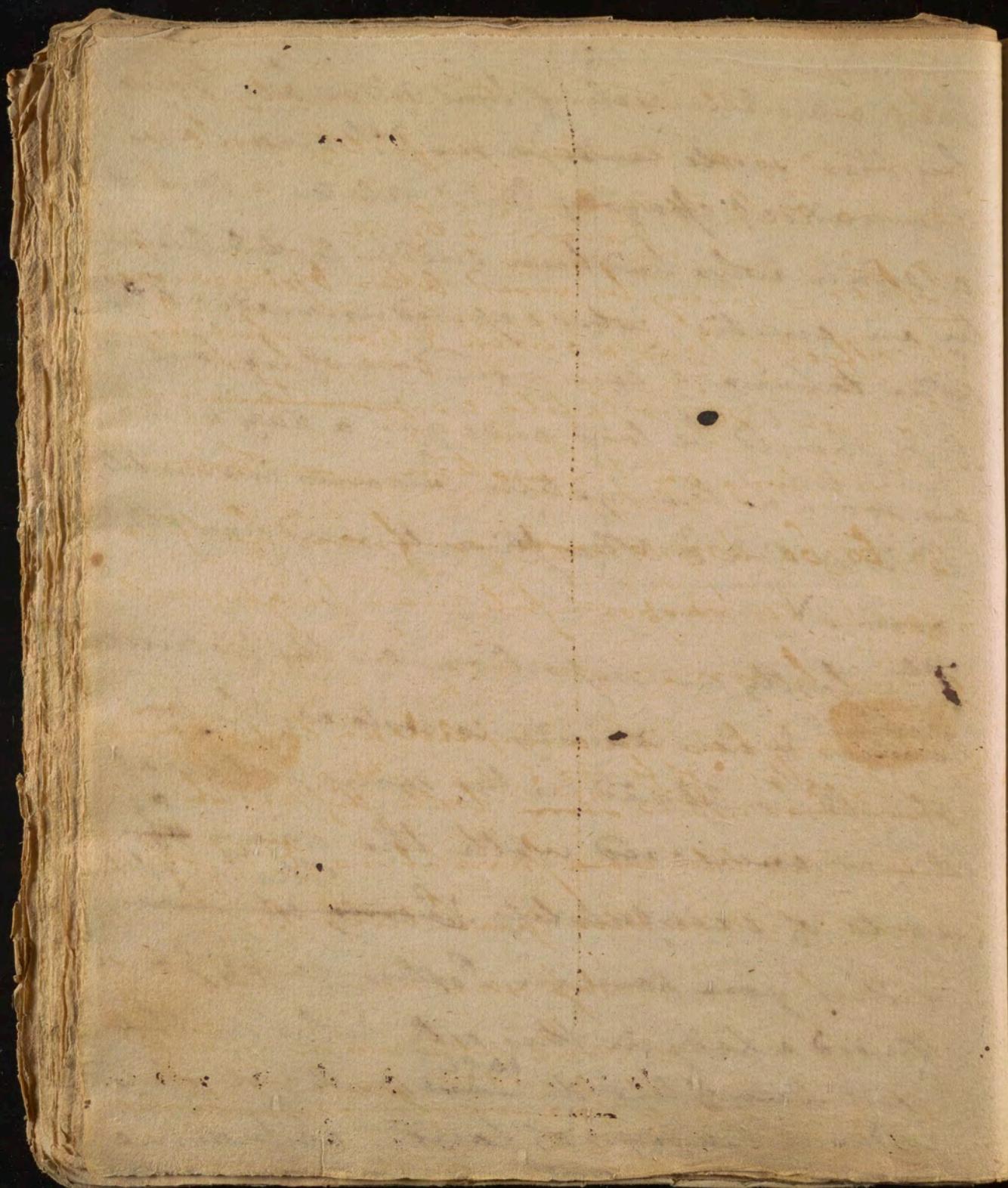
4 In all cases of sudden ~~sudden~~ debility from action or abstraction begin with small doses of Opium. From the neglect of this, ^{affection} I am satisfied

6th
when it ceases to act upon this
the Stomach in
the medium of common doses, give
it by way of Glyster. ^{Remember they} ~~Isact~~ of Tobacco
from gen Sulzhausen. d of ~~T~~
Hen: Drinker; two nostrils. Thus removes
the pleasure of using it.

28

that much mischief has often been done by this noble medicine. Dr. Stedman in the medical essays of Edin^r relates a case of a man who had been suddenly debilitated by an emetic, who expired immediately after taking a common dose of big Land^m. It should be laid aside for a day or two as soon as the system becomes insensible to its action & other stimuli used in its room. V

7th lastly, in proportion as the patient recovers & excitability is restored, the dose should be applied in the same ratio that it was increased with the decay ^{or} waste of excitability. ~~done at this~~ ^{The benefit} of this you can in Pott's case. I once attended a lady in this city who in the lowest state of her ~~disease~~ ^{caused} could not sleep without 100 drams of Land^m at bed-time, ~~so from one was given~~ ^{into the hands of Mr.}



late

29

who gradually reduced that quantity as he recovered so as to sleep perfectly well by taking only ten.

Novem 26. 42

5 Other - may be used after Opium loses its effect. It is a quick & powerful stimulant, but so volatile as ~~soon to~~ cannot to act long on the system so soon 30 to 60 drops ~~may~~ or from half to a whole teaspoonful may be given every hour.

6 Bark - has many advantages ⁱⁿ ~~over~~ those of fever. It is from both diffusible & diff durable & stimulants. It possess great antiseptic qualities. Begin with the infusion until you have been called late in the disease, and afterward give the mixture ^{prepared of} Bark - Huperzia tincture ^{to a little} & brandy. Too few are prepared into the hands of

✓ The Spanish Physicians have lately pub-
-lished an acc^t of the malignant state
of the yellow fever being cured by 3 lbs a day.
Less than that quantity did not cure.

adduce facts in favor of the use of Bark,
while ^I do this ~~advise~~ large doses of Bark,
in those forms of fevers, I must add that
there are cases in which much smaller
doses ^{of Bark} and even common bitters have
been more effectual ^{than} in those fevers
than large doses of Bark. A duration of
the Willow Bark once cured a malignant
fever at the Illeowitz after Bark have been
given not only in Vair, but with fatal
effects. Again Dr Asellius ^{a French Physician} tells us that
he cured the ^{typhus} ~~second~~ grade of the plague
with an infusion of Bark & Soffee
of each coch. mⁱ in boiling water
every two or three hours. I believe both
the =

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It has been many advantages over
simple powders of Bark from the
combination of ~~Card.~~^{Card.} & Hinchins
bisture, and it does not require
time nor ~~any~~^a vehicle to mix it with
like the common powder of Bark. ~~The~~
^{The} dose should be increased with the decay of
excitability & the increase of debility,
and even to
to four or six Ounces in a day.
Where the Bark is offensive, or rejected
by the Stomach - Gentian & Columba
root may be used - but they are as
much inferior to it when no action
in the Spleen is forbids its use, as
Apsafatida is to Opium.

I was led to class ~~G~~ among the time-
lating mix'd for two ~~years~~ - From

~~and~~ ~~from one hospital~~
~~into the hands of the~~

Cases of Asphyxia from great oppression
of the system, the cure is accelerated, when
the system begins to react by us.

— It should not be omitted ~~& taken~~ ^{for the}
reaction is often so violent as to en-
danger life, or a chronic disease
from disorganization, or obstructions
in some of the viscera. —

The signs of death are, Clamminess,
2 an Acid, & 3 an Alkaline Odor. Loss
of motility: 4 relaxation of Sphincters, of the
Rectum & bladder. A heat sometimes
occurs after death in persons who have
cold for hours before death. It arises from
the heat escaping (according to one of the
laws of its communication) from the
inside to the outside of the body - after the
body is reduced to the decomposition of other
dead matter.

have said that the Stimulus must be applied to
parts either naturally exquisitely sensible or
irritable, or to parts upon which ^{life} Death has
been supposed to linger longest in the act of Death.
There is one part ^{of the body} which has been overlooked
in our attempts to bring on respiration, &
that is the Glottis & trachea. The following fact re-
lated by Dr Jones in his vulgar errors in medicine
shows its ~~secondary~~ ^{benefit} importance of applying
Stimuli to it. A Gent' in Devonshire who had lived
fully did some years ago. His butler ~~which~~ went into
his room where he lay in state in order to give each
of the Sisters up to his Corpse a glass of brandy. When
he came to the Corpse - he said "Come old Gent'
I will not pass you bye. You shall have a glass
now you are dead, of what you loved so dearly
when you were alive." And then opening his
mouth he poured into it a glass of the spirit from
of which entered the Glottis, and excited a cough
which set the blood of his whole body in motion,
and thus restored but back his life. He lived several
years afterwards. Considering that life begins in the lungs
& of importance in continuing it too much pains cannot
be taken to stimulate their action.

Spanish Physicians of Dr Asellini and ^I
the practice of each of them in the following
way. In the typhus fever of Cullen
or malignant dangerous state often
the system is in one of the following three
states. 1 ^{highly} ~~moderately~~ excited & partially
but little excitability, or 2 ^{by debilitate of}
Faibly excited with but little excitability
- City. In both these states ^{3 grs} of Bark
a day ^{would} I can easily conceive
~~as people~~ by overcoming morbid action, or maying
produce powerful & arbitrary effects. but
3 ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ those cases in which there was
much excitement, and great excitability
(which I said formerly often existed in
the debilitated habits) the weak infusion
of Bark & coffee prescribed by Dr Asellini
I can as easily conceive did the same
service as the ^{3 grs} of the Bark in hysteric
in a Day. In all recent diseases [>] it is

having observed its good effects in other
~~cases of a typhus & tertian attack per-~~
~~state of~~
~~clinically as~~ the Cynanche maligna,
at a certain stage of Cynanche Scro-
litaria in both of which it acts not only
on the throat, but on the whole system.

& 2^o from the following fact ⁱⁿ: Accident
suggested to me. ~~as a surgeon ago (1788)~~
in the year

I attended a Gentleman in the Typhus
on the 14 or 15 day he complained of a
dull pain in the region of the liver.
suspecting an incipient obstruction I
applied directed 3 fls of L Ointment to be
rubbed on the spot affected. Two days
afterwards he complained of a sore
mouth, & the next day he was under
a moderate salivation. From the hour
and ⁱⁿ the ⁱⁿ from the hospital to ⁱⁿ
into the hands of the

~~Observations~~

= of weak actions or protracted action, it is
best to begin wth weak stimuli, until we
are satisfied of the state of excitability in the
system. Mrs Bettis Case. — ^{comes to} whispering &c.
prescribed it in many similar

CASES ⁱⁿ: Advantage in typhus, as well
as in malignant & gangrenous forms of fever. Where
it is forbidden in malignant fevers great reliance should be
placed on it. It was used with success in the ^{plague} ~~in the~~ ^{Wilson} ~~in the~~ ¹⁸⁰⁰
The effects of pure air are wonderful
^{dangerous, & typhus}

in malign' fevers. Dr. Daird mentions many
instances of the yellow fever being con-
verted into a simple intermission by
removing patients ~~into~~ from land to the
pure air of the Ocean in the W Indies.

Dr Trotter a late Writer - Physician to
the British fleet relates a fact of the
yellow fever being introduced in a
ship under the command of ~~Admiral~~
General Thompson by her for leaving
a sickly Island & going on a cruise

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he complained of his mouth, he began
to mind, and the day afterwards he
had no sign of his fever. The 2d was
sufficient produced this crisis. I have since
heard of calomel having been given in
two cases of this fever with great adven-
tage by a practitioner in Maryland after
the force of the other stimulii had been
exhausted on the system. I recollect
it ^{the} advantage in Dr. Miles' case 1796 it
too much cannot be said in favor of

~~8th~~ Pure air. I say pure air - for cold air
is highly impure in ^{these} ~~fevers~~ of towns
and frequently had occasion to observe
in the military hospitals of the United
State. ~~It should~~ ~~be~~ ~~obtained~~ if the

many of our soldiers perished from ~~the want~~
~~of sufficient warmth~~ cold in the hospitals,
and still more, when they were removed in
~~to~~ ~~from one hospital to another, to~~
~~fall~~ ~~into the hands of the~~

for 2 weeks. Dr Dawson who
practised physic 40 years in Tortola
lately informed me that on that Island
they ~~pass~~ before the most violent yellow
fever he in a few days by removing
their patients from marshy grounds
in Hammocks to the adjoining hills.

I shall mention ~~one~~ two more facts in favor of pure
air in this state of fever. Mr Volney says the French troops
who are become sickly ^{in the land of less ice} are always cured by being sent upon
the plains where they contract their fevers to the ~~two~~
mountains Vivacio, & Vizcarona where they immediately
recover, & Dr Dabreille says out of 400 men who com-
barked for France from Cayenne on board the
Elephant ship of war all indisposed with fever, but
one died. They were cured by the sea air. He remarks
that the pure air of the ocean checked this debilitating
sweats, but that, ~~th~~ it was followed by a constant
desire to make water.

In every case where ~~air~~ pure air is thus
obtained it should be done by removing the
patient in an easy carriage or boat. Great
motion is always followed with an increase
of the ~~fever~~, and often with death.

Where pure air cannot be obtained in
the way that has been mentioned, the following
substitutes should be adopted. 1st Removing all
the causes formerly mentioned which corrupt
it, and ~~so~~ by correcting that which =

is corrupted. Since large ³³ Rooms - & fires
in a chimney are very proper for this
purpose. But when there is no fire
place what is to be done? - 2 things.

Make a fire in the middle of a room,
and let the smoke will in a short
time ascend towards the ceiling, and
cause to accommodate the breathing of the
patient or his Attendants. The ^{best} best
hospitals & inns were contrived in
this way. The first fire was kindled
in on ground floor, and the patients
beds were placed in a circle round
it. These hospitals were the invention
of Dr Tilton. He preferred them with
ground floors, for Count Laze has
left it on record that hospitals with

90 p. 35 400 in 1800 by a woman

✓ Earth absorbs contagion of all kinds as well as γ of the typhus fever. It even attracts poisons from the human body - hence the practice of dogs when bitten by snakes to scratch a hole in the ground & thrust the ~~brown~~ poisoned ~~head~~ part of their bodies into it. The inhabitants of new countries have learned this practice, and find it an effectual cure for the bites of poisonous snakes of all kinds. — ~~for~~ We are often told that the poor people in Canton who live in small & crowded houses are very healthy. The reason is — they ^{all} live upon ground floors which ~~are~~ ^{to} their filthy excrements.

earthen

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floors & walls never retain or pro-
pagate infection. ~~But by~~ off shows
the efficacy of smoke in preventing and
curing fevers did not escape Mr. Bnie.
He says there poor people who lived in smoky
houses either escaped the fever of Inflammation

or recovered from it sooner than others
~~people.~~ The cooks of a ship escaped it also from smoke.
He Clark Vol. 1. p. 166. Rev. Bishop ^{helped} it and
~~inflammation~~. But ² where smoke ^{was} ~~filled~~ ^{the} air
with the fumes

can not be converted by fire & smoke in
the manner that has been mentioned Dr
Campbell of Kendal recommends two
tubes, the one above, the other below a
room by which there is a constant in-
flux of fresh, & a discharge of foul air.
a Professor at Irwin has lately recom-
mended an iron rod pointed at both
ends to be placed with one of which

✓th The air is further improved by always placing the bed in which the sick person lies into in the middle of a room, & never suffering it to be surrounded by curtains, ^{but as Dr Beardsley.} By permitting no more people to remain in a room, with patients in their forms of fever, To prevent the air being contaminated by smell of feces, should be received in water) ^{cold} than are necessary to attend them, and never to suffer visitors, friends, nor nurses to sit upon their bed sides.

6 By conveying the stools instantly out of the room; or to receive them in cold water which ~~too~~ suffocates their

smell. This excellent direction was first suggested by Dr. Park a ^{gentle} discovery of more importance to mankind than any we have made it in all of our hospitals. The linen and sheets of patients should be changed daily

8 The floors of the rooms ~~in~~ should be often wetted with ~~water~~ cold water. Vinegar is generally advised for this purpose, but as the vegetable matters contained in it soon putrefy, it is ~~an~~ both offensive and unsafe in a sick room. ^{single sago rice rice} ^{& boiling water in upper stories}

9 Oxygen and gas has been recommended to invigorate patients in this fever. It can say nothing in its favor from my own experience. It is too expensive for common practice.

10 But few patients should be confined in the same room.

35

is to be placed in the room, & the other
to be thrust thro' a door or window
so as communicate with the external
air. By this contrivance he says the
phlogisticated air is ^{conducted} ~~waged~~ out of
the room as fast as it formed. A 3^d:

Mode of ~~expelling~~ ^{purifying} the air is by
or by the fumes of the nitratic acid decomposed by Dr.
the deflagration of nitre in a room.
~~I know nothing of oxygen~~ go to p. 14 &
Dr Adams the Dr. informed me that
he had once witnessed the effects of
this act in purifying the air of a
room at the court de Vergennes in
which 50 people had sat previously
to a public dinner. The nitre was
sprinkled on an incisor which was
hung by a servant thro' every part
of the room. The air of the room was

go p. 35 9.7 m. 1803 my account

~~✓ Stimulants should likewise
be applied to the external surface
of the body. The warm & cold bath
have of lately been much used
for this purpose. As they are frequent-
ly inconvenient in the low state
of fever, Sponging the body, or
warm fomentations to the feet & legs
may be substituted in ^{the} room.~~

~~✓ The state of the mind - go to p: 41.~~

~~✓ Dr Trotter in Diphys objects to the gapes.
- water sprinkled on the floor best -
vinegar purifies & is hurtful
washing the body useful.~~

36

Among other advantages of conforming to
all the directions that have been mentioned
for purifying the air of sick rooms, ^{in the typhus fever,} it must not
be omitted, that they are by that means kept
from generating, or communicating those
miasma by which this fever sometimes
propagates itself. Dr Bond relates the following im-
portant fact in a lecture preserved in the minutes
of the Pennsylvania hospital in support of this assertion.
Twelve persons ill with the typhus or ship fever
were taken from an Irish passenger ship, and
sent to a house where they were accommodated
with separate rooms & clean ^{beds & cloathing} they all recovered,
and infected no one.
From ten persons from the same ship, & with
the same fever, ~~but sent in~~ ^{in another house} in separate rooms, but
without clean beds or cloathings, infected all the
family in which attended them. The landlord
of the family died ^{The hospital fever during the War} ~~was often induced~~ ^{from the want of room in our} ~~communicated in hospitals.~~
It is now rarely contagious in Great
Britain in their hospitals from the
that is observed in them: ^{more ~~infected~~} in Phlegm

✓ The vegetable consists of panada - gruel
Jago - Sallops - Tapioca - and chocolate.
animal food

✓ Spirit, ~~Water~~ should be applied
frequently to the nose, & temples,
in vapor. & to the stomach & bowels
upon flannel. The limbs should
likewise be frequently wrapped up
in flannels dipped in hot spirit
water in which stimulating herbs
have been boiled. a $\frac{1}{2}$ of spirit, or
a few pounds of salt should after-
wards be added to it. go to p 39 +

37

been injected ~~into~~³⁷ into the bowels w:
Advantage in these fevers. 3ps of Bals h
3j of wine, and 60 gutts of Lland & 3ij
of water are the usual quantities
for a Glycer. If a larger quantity be
injected it will distract the bowels, &
surely induce a stimulus which will
cause it to be discharged before it has
time to do any service ~~to~~ go to p 39 +
+ we come now to speak of the stimulus
of aliment.

This may either ^{be} vegetable & animal.
The last has been condemned because of its
Aphrodisiac tendency, but experience
teaches us that it exerts no such qualities
in these fevers. where Soaps are not
agreeable solid animal food may be

✓ I have used it with equal success in the
other cases of 1804 in a woman in whom
all the common stimulants were used without
effect. ^{They} began by eating broth, & then ate Bony
flakes three times a day. This diet acted in three
ways. 1st. As a new stimulant thro' the medium
chief internal stimulus

✓ Animal food was the ~~main~~ on
which I chiefly depended in restoring
the system, to after the use of the
necesary evacuations. Broth fluid
and diluted with lime juice. Frotter.

= of the stomach & ^{indirectly} 3: By furnishing materials
for blood to fill the blood vessels, & thus to by
repletion to produce one of the most
powerful stimuli of life. ^{It is among the} ~~I have observed that~~
the appetite often recovers about the 15 days

a. Chayote beans, and with it the digestive
ie about the time the want of fat are exhausted.
powers. They are a singular ^{with} a typhus.

cause for animal food. In support of the
use of animal food in typhus fever, I shall read
an extract of a letter from a Gent. who was